

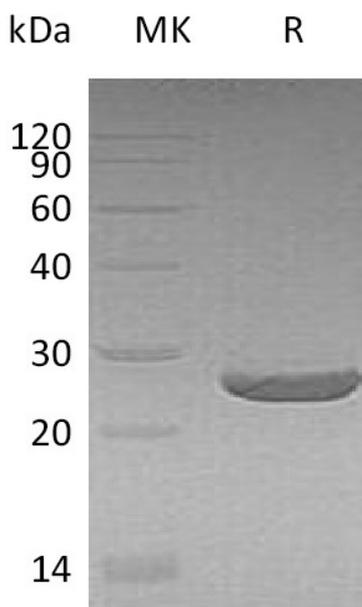
**Product Name: Recombinant Human PRDX1 (N, C-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PEH1309**



## Summary

<b>Name</b>	Peroxiredoxin-1/PRDX1
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Human Peroxiredoxin-1 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Lys199 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus, 6His tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	Q06830
<b>Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	25.3 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 10% Glycerol, 0.1mM DTT, pH 6.0.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	

## SDS-PAGE image



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### **Alternative Names**

Peroxiredoxin-1; Natural killer cell-enhancing factor A; NKEF-A; Proliferation-associated gene protein; PAG; Thioredoxin peroxidase 2; Thioredoxin-dependent peroxide reductase 2; PAGA; PAGB; TDPX2

### **Background**

Peroxiredoxin-1 (PRDX1) contains 1 thioredoxin domain and belongs to the AhpC/TSA family. PRDX1 is constitutively expressed in most human cells and is induced to higher levels upon serum stimulation in untransformed and transformed cells. PRDX1 is involved in redox regulation of the cell. It reduces peroxides with reducing equivalents provided through the thioredoxin system but not from glutaredoxin and plays an important role in eliminating peroxides generated during metabolism. PRDX1 might participate in the signaling cascades of growth factors and tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  by regulating the intracellular concentrations of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. It reduces an intramolecular disulfide bond in GDPD5 that gates the ability to GDPD5 to drive postmitotic motor neuron differentiation. It may contribute to the antiviral activity of CD8(+) T-cells and have a proliferative effect in cancer development or progression.

### **Note**

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.